

BARRE DAILY TIMES
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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

The dog days have got us.
We shall again see what magic the name of Von Hindenburg can perform in Europe.

Hughes headquarters men are chiding the state of Maine by 12,000. The next reckless claim by them will be that Vermont will go Republican.

If the Germans should show us how to make news print paper out of cotton stalks, the service would be of vastly more consequence than the war they are now fighting.

Berlin reports assert that Poland will have food enough by October when the crops are gathered. Perhaps one might expect a material reduction in the number of stomachs to feed by October.

About a year ago this time Henry Ford was vowing to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas. Mr. Ford probably remembers there's another Christmas coming, and then several more.

It is yet to be proven that some ambitious summer resort publicity agent was not back of that report concerning submarines seen off the Maine coast. A submarine is a sort of a substitute for the "sea serpent."

One of the greatest drives of the year is on; it is a drive on the price of gasoline. In New York the wholesale price has been reduced to 23 cents per gallon. There is a bare possibility of cause and effect in the recent congressional investigation of the rapid rise in the price of the oil.

Those "540,000 veteran troops" of the entente allies on the Saloniki front could probably be reduced by a third and be nearer the actual figure. If there were 540,000 entente troops in Saloniki Bulgaria would be wiped off the map inside of a month, and Austria would find a hole driven into her southern underpinning.

A new possibility in municipal dickering for automobiles is revealed in the suit brought by an automobile concern against the city of Dover, N. H., because the mayor of the municipality refused to sign a warrant to pay for a machine bought by a former police commission. It is evident that the purchasing power of such high-priced articles ought to rest with the city council, or the highest authority in the municipal government.

Helen St. Cyr, aged 15, drove an automobile into another car in Brattleboro. That wouldn't have been so bad for Miss Helen if she hadn't been driving the car without a license. As it turned out, she paid \$9.02, or somebody paid it for her, because she had failed to provide herself with the necessary papers before essaying the little expedition. All others who drive automobiles without a license should take due notice of Miss Helen's predicament.

Announcement that Richard T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago, a summer resident at Jefferson, N. H., has offered \$25,000 for the best cure or preventive of infantile paralysis, brings to mind again that the name of the person whose gift made possible an investigation in Vermont has not yet been revealed to the public. Although there have been no marked developments in that experimentation, so far as the public has been allowed to know, the people of the state are nevertheless appreciative of the beneficence of the donor and would sooner or later be pleased to know his or her identity.

Charles Evans Hughes showed that he has the "human" side by going to a league baseball game and being introduced to the Hon. Tyron Cobb, premier of the baseball field. For that matter, President Wilson has a penchant for baseball that has been demonstrated on many occasions since he has been occupant of the White House. There are plenty of others in high public life who confess to a liking for the great national game and there are others who like it but are not willing to admit it for fear the admission may mar their dignity. Baseball, played squarely and without disgusting rowdism, gets a grip on about every red-blooded male American if once they permit themselves to witness a game. So Hughes and Wilson, candidates for president of the United States, are not peculiar individuals in their admiration of the sport; they are only showing their democratic (lower case d) Americanism.

CHASING GOLDEN VISIONS
A Vermont man writing home from California asserts that since the close of the two great expositions on the Pacific coast the "bubble has burst"; that is, those people who went to California from other states, chiefly states in the East, with a view to getting employment during the rush times of the fairs, are on their uppers now and are glad to get merely enough on which to live. Indeed, some of them could not live were it not for the hand-outs which they get from the restaurants in some of the large

cities, these hand-outs consisting of the food which had been rejected at the tables. The Vermont man describes the fierce fights among the stranded unfortunate for these scraps of food, and he goes on to tell how a great many people would gladly return to their homes had they the price of the transportation. There is no doubt that settled Californians are getting along comfortably despite the fact that the coast is experiencing none too brisk times; but the people who went there without capital and without a return ticket in their pockets are hard put to it to gain a sustenance. It was ever thus with people who chase a will-o'-the-wisp. For a time they find their conditions materially bettered, but eventually prosperity moves along to some other place and they find themselves forced either to chase after it, if they are able, or to accept hardship where they are temporarily located. In the long run prosperity even up through-out the whole country; first one section is favored and then another, and so on. And those who give up reasonably good prospects for chimerical visions are apt to find the vision vanishing. To try an uncertainty one must be more or less fortified with this world's goods; but, unfortunately, the greater percentage of those who chase will-o'-the-wisp have little more than the clothes on their backs and the outgoing tickets in their pockets.

CURRENT COMMENT

The State Auditorship.
The straightforward announcement of his candidacy for the state auditorship is winning to Thos. H. Cave, Jr., of Barre much support. He and Major Ben Gates, the other candidate, are both in their early prime. Both are diligent, hardworking and painstaking, and both are anxious to serve the state in the present shoes of the late Governor Graham. In either case, the candidate elected will be patriotic, persistent and progressive in the service of the state. But it would seem as if Mr. Cave had some advantages over Major Gates. Mr. Cave was bred to the printer's trade, and so has been trained to exactness; he has been a bank cashier, and has hence had experience in large financial affairs; he has been a member of the legislature, and thus has gained an acquaintance with many of the leading men of the state; he has been assistant treasurer for a term of years, and in this way has gained an insight into the needs of the public institutions of Vermont not available to his opponent. Whichever candidate wins the state will be sure of a good man, but Mr. Cave seems to have had a larger qualifying experience than his competitor.—Springfield Reporter.

Is the Price Too High?
Many of our contemporaries think that \$25,000,000 is too large for the Danish West Indies. With this view we are not in sympathy. Our ownership would be an added element in safety and security, much more easily attained by purchase than by conquest. If their present owners should attempt to transfer the group to either Germany or Great Britain, the dispute which would inevitably result might cost us in good feeling far more than \$25,000,000. While it may be inexpedient to suggest it now, we wish Mexico would sell us Lower California, with its wonderful Magdalena bay. Then we should know that some possibly hostile power could not make us trouble there. The region is uninhabited and nearly worthless. No question of the rights of the residents in the form of government over them appears involved either at St. Thomas or in Lower California. And wherever this country can strengthen its hand in such ways as these, with no cost entailed except that in dollars, we believe it wise to do so.—Boston Herald.

Killing the Goose.
The family of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg has been perpetuated in New Hampshire. In that land of scenic effects and close bargaining it is, apparently, the purpose of certain gentlemen holding responsible positions as officers of railroad corporations operated by the executives of larger corporations to throw the Boston & Maine Railroad company into the hands of a receiver, rather than to make reasonable concessions in the matter of guaranteed rentals which never should have been framed, and which are among various heavy burdens that the Boston & Maine has had to carry to its own undoing. If the company goes into a receiver's hands, stockholders in the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River railroad companies will learn, too late, that there are to be no more golden eggs, and probably only a few silver plated ones. Those who are insisting on seeing just how much gold there is in the Boston & Maine goose would not suffer materially in the event of a receivership, for they are beyond the reach of poverty; but they should give thought now and then to the welfare of those whom they are chosen and paid to represent. Give the goose a chance! Plain eggs are of real value. The Boston & Maine will not lay golden ones again for years to come.—Boston Traveler.

An Honorable Settlement.
The settlement reached in the traction labor controversy seems equally creditable to both sides. The companies surrender no right they have a right to keep. The men gain no right that should not be freely conceded.

By terror and intimidation the companies for years have nullified the legal right of their employees to organize for the protection of their economic interests. They promise to abandon this mistaken, trouble-making policy. The men may join organizations if they so please, and the companies pledge themselves not to interfere with the free exercise of this right. On the other hand, the men pledge themselves not to interfere with those who do not wish to join an organization. Thus there is to be freedom all around. For the settlement of particular disputes there is to be arbitration. Arbitration does not give perfect results. It too often means an illogical splitting of differences. But arbitration, with its faults, is better than industrial warfare. Finally, the company reserves the right to control its employees in all matters relating to securing safety for the public, while conceding to its employees the priv-



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An umbrella will hardly do.
Here's a waterproofed coat—style that's new—the right size, to just fit you.
\$5 to \$20.
Everything else for men and boys to wear.
Straw Hats now 1-2 price.
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If you wish to save money in your shoe buying, visit our store. We have many attractive bargains. Some, the sizes are broken; but if your size is here, you will be glad you came. Watch our window for some of them.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Allege of being represented in negotiations by agents of their own choosing. Both of these provisions are in the public interest. The surface traction companies have not been doing well financially in New York. A larger and larger part of the five-cent fare goes for necessary operating expenses. At an early date the public is likely to face the necessity of allowing to the surface companies a larger income. On the other hand, the sub-surface and super-surface companies are doing extremely well financially. The five-cent fare leaves an ample margin above expenses for capital compensations. If there is to be readjustment of fares, as Mr. Shonts suggested there should be, the one sort of traction might be allowed less and the other more, for both are needed. The successful solution of the traction dispute re-raises hope that the railway tramen will yet accept the arbitration offers that hitherto they have refused to consider.—New York Globe.

Ending the Suez Dream.
The last attempt of the Turks to realize for Germany the pan-German dream of dispossessing England of Egypt failed after four days ago at Romani, a scant twenty-five miles east of the Suez canal. When this German dream was really put into shape at Aleppo last winter Field Marshal von der Goltz, placed in command of a force of about 300,000, made a speech and declared that the conquest of Egypt was to be the swan song of his military career. The most active preparations on the thorough German scale were made for everything. The tedious desert was conquered by light railways and pipe lines for water, and due advertisement made of what German allies were about to do. There was to be no von der Goltz was predicting coming events Russia's deadly burst the barriers of snow and captured Ezerum. This marked the passing of the dream of Suez. Von der Goltz hurried eastward with the bulk of his troops and munitions. Twenty-five thousand troops were left behind to hold the position as a nucleus and be ready when the Russians had been thrown out of Armenia—to resume. The stripping of the British forces in Egypt to feed Saloniki may have attempted the Turks to believe that there was an opportunity with a small force to effect a surprise. It is, however, much more probable orders were sent to the Turkish commander direct from Berlin to make an attack in the hope of lessening the British pressure elsewhere, notably at Saloniki. The British were not caught napping, and the Turks at Romani lost a third of their forces and were chased across the desert where they came. The whole affair was characteristic of the hour, in foolishness, in attempting with insufficient force what then became impossible and in carrying out the wishes of Germany which has nothing to offer the Turks in return. The battle of Romani is but one of the spectacular dissolving views that mark the beginning of the end of a war that for the Turk has brought them naught but suffering and loss and the historic curse of a defeated ambition promised by a power which now finds it impossible to make it good.—Boston Transcript.

Don't Let Others Live Your Life for You.
In the August Woman's Home Companion is the following quotation from Mill's essay on liberty: "He who lets the world or his own portion of it choose his plan of life for him has no need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation. He who chooses his plan for himself uses all his faculties. He must use observation to see, reasoning and judgment to foresee, activity to gather materials for decision, discrimination to decide, and when he has decided, firmness and self-control to hold to his deliberate judgment." "It will be objected by some, says the commentator, that this is dangerous teaching. But the world's great men of all ages, its heroes, its great scientists, reformers, inventors, artists, writers, have all without exception been men who very largely did their own thinking in the way Mill describes."

BROOKFIELD
125th Anniversary of Brookfield Social Library Held.

The adage that "All roads lead to Rome" must for the year 1916 be changed to "All roads lead to Brookfield," for from many states the people came flocking to the little village of Brookfield that lies upon the shores of Sunset lake, the proud and peerless little village that fears no rival, and succumbs to no great calamities; right royally, too, does she welcome her invited guests with a boundless hospitality, greets them regardless of nationality, as was the occasion last Saturday, Aug. 5, when 200 met here to help celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Brookfield Social Library at the town hall. Dinner was served at noon to 175 people and after two social hours all adjourned to the town hall. The stage was prettily decorated with potted plants and with cut flowers, as was the library, which was open for inspection.

The order of the exercises was as follows: Address of welcome by Mrs. C. C. Hood, prayer by Rev. Dr. F. T. Locke, singing by a chorus of 20 voices, Miss Pearl Edson of New York City accompanying, historical sketch of the library by Hon. C. H. Bigelow, reminiscences by Professor W. P. Abbott of Greenfield, Mass., and by Dr. Merton Griswold of Uxbridge, Mass., the latter of whom started a subscription for library upkeep that came to \$65, singing by the chorus, letters of regret from Hon. W. S. Allis of Norwich, Conn., and Dr. Tenner Wheatley of Brooklyn, N. Y., reminiscences by Frank Wheatley of Abington, Mass., singing by the male quartet comprised of Edward Wheatley, Dr. Louis Wheatley, Harold Wheatley and Arthur Bigelow, an address by Professor A. W. Edson of New York City, and a final song after these resolutions had been adopted: That we, the citizens of Brookfield, hereby express our appreciation of the services this day rendered by those of our former residents who have responded in person or by letter, and has thus contributed in a large measure to the success of the observance of the 125th anniversary of the public library of Brookfield, and we also thank them for their free will offering for the support of the library, to be used as the library association may direct.

Among those from out of town to attend the celebration were: Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wheatley and two sons of Abington, Mass., Dr. and Mrs. Merton Griswold and son, Merton, Jr., of Uxbridge, Mass., Mrs. Ella Griswold Dunn of Plainfield, N. J., Professor and Mrs. W. P. Abbott of Greenfield, Mass., Mrs. Ida Vanvorhis and Miss Edith Abbott of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bigelow of Worcester, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wheeler of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. George Wheeler of Melrose, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Percy Coleman and three children of Boston, Mass., Mrs. Arthur Bean of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman of Rutland, Mrs. Walcott Ketchum and two children of Gayville, Me., Frank Augustworth and daughter, Ida, and son, Ray, of South Royalton, Mrs. F. D. Ladd and two daughters, Freda and Evelyn, of Barre, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker and Mr. and Mrs. George Foss of Northfield, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Newell of East Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen and three children of Randolph Center, H. M. Gaylord, Miss Mary Gaylord and Mrs. L. M. Allis of Randolph, Mrs. Leslie Crane and daughter of Rutland, Mrs. Ella Wells and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perham of East Brattleboro. Those who are occupying cottages in town or are visiting here and who attended the functions were: Professor and Mrs. A. W. Edson and Professor Samuel Withers of New York City, Mrs. E. C. Wheatley and sons, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wheatley and son of Meriden, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wheatley and Mrs. Joel Wells of White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. Frank Partridge and three daughters, Lucile, Hazel and Carolyn, and son, Frank, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Maryann of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Parmenter and son of Concord, N. H., are visiting his aunt, Mrs. Savilla Green, and cousin, Mrs. L. W. Morse, and family. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Johnson and son of Athol, Mass., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, last week. During Rev. William Taylor's vacation, he will supply the pulpit of the Smithfield avenue Congregational church in Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Neal Ralph of Barre are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Ralph. George Frink of Brockton, Mass., and Clarence Frink of Burlington are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Frink. Messrs. C. P. Fullam and Ira O. Keyes have recently purchased Ford motors. Rev. Dr. F. J. Locke will supply the pulpit next Sunday at the first Congregational church. There will be a union service.

High Price for Islands.

We observe that editorial opinion throughout the country, concerning Uncle Sam's prospective purchase of the Danish West Indies, is not so much opposed to the purchase as staggered at the stated price. The negotiations have been going on at a high rate of speed, which leads some commentators to suspect the presence of a "nigger in the woodpile." Others, while inclined to the opinion that we need the islands for national defense, hold that we need ships, guns, ammunition and men even more, and that we might better put \$25,000,000 into that form of defense than into the purchase of the three islands in question. Nearly all seem to think the United States senate will be less easy to satisfy than the Danish Parliament, in the matter of price.

Ever since 1867, when Secretary Seward acquired for the United States from Russia, the territory of Alaska for \$7,200,000, this country has been looking for bargains whenever any real estate propositions came its way. The financial value of the Danish West Indies, manifestly, is not to be compared with that of Alaska—though our experience with Alaska makes one hesitate to say even this, for \$7,200,000 was regarded in many quarters as a tremendous price for Alaska, and the purchase, when it was finally made, was not uncommonly referred to as "Seward's folly." Anyway, it is unlikely that the islands would ever produce anything like the wealth of gold, fish, furs and so on that Alaska has produced. When we consider \$7,200,000 as the price of Alaska, alongside of \$25,000,000 as that of the Danish West Indies—Well, it doesn't look like a real Yankee trade, now, does it?—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

"Austin, can you change a dime for me?" "How do you want it changed, dear?" "Into a quarter, please."—Pickings.

Bargains for This Week
Clean-up sale of summer goods all this week. Just what you want for these hot days.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR ON BARGAIN TABLES
Children's Muslin Drawers, per pair.....9c, 11c, 19c
Ladies' 75c Garments, Robes, Combinations, Chemises, your choice at.....49c
Corset Covers, 39c kind, made of fine embroidery, at.....25c

New Goods by Express Nearly Every Day
BARGAINS IN WASH GOODS
Wash Goods on Bargain Table, per yard, 10c and 12 1/2c
29c Wash Goods, 40 inches wide, at.....19c
35c to 39c Wash Goods now.....25c
All colors Chiffon Silk now, yard.....29c
Material for Skirts, all the latest kinds, up to 50c yard, for.....25c, 29c, 35c
SALE WHITE SKIRTS—You should see them at.....98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 up
NEW MIDDLE BLOUSES at Sale Prices, 79c, 89c, \$1.00
Children's White and Colored Dresses at 50c, 75c, 95c
Children's Hats at half price.
NEW WAISTS by express...69c, \$1, \$1.25 up
New lot Neckwear—See them; at...25c, 50c
SILK HOSIERY—For a few days at this price, all Black, also White. Compare them with other makes. Sale price, per pair.....33c
NEW HAND BAGS—Special at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up
CORSET SPECIAL—For these warm days, at 79c and 98c per pair. Visit this store every day. Bargain in Ladies' Summer Dresses

THE VAUGHAN STORE

LARGE BENZOL PRODUCTION
Greatly Increased Output of By-Products from American Coke Plants in 1915.
The recovery of the valuable by-products from American coke manufacture made big advances in 1915 and has now attained the proportions of an important industry. The value of these by-products last year was nearly \$30,000,000, a large increase over the previous high-water mark of \$17,500,000 in 1914. Although there were material increases in the output and value of gas, tar, and ammonia, which was to be expected with a greater output of by-product coke, the increase in benzol products was remarkable and presented the most interesting feature of the year in the coke industry. The value of these products rose from less than \$1,000,000 in 1914 to more than \$7,000,000 in 1915, according to C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, department of the interior. Benzol has been recovered in this country from coke-oven gas for a number of years, but prior to 1915 the market was small and the prices low. The awakening of the American people to the need for a dye industry and to a realization that such an industry cannot spring full-grown from nothing but must be fostered and developed is now a well-known story. Few are aware, however, of the progress that has been made within a year in laying the foundations for future progress in that industry. Under the spur of almost fabulous prices for benzol products, retort coke-oven plants throughout the country quickly installed elaborate benzol recovery systems and now save the valuable oils that not very long ago were being buried or wasted, or, if saved, were begging for a market. In 1914 there were 14 benzol plants in the United States, but they were all controlled by one company, and therefore it is not feasible to publish the statistics of their production for that or previous years. Last year 16 additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus, and the output was very greatly increased. The incentive for putting in this equipment was, of course, the opportunity to contract at war prices for benzol and other similar materials for use in making explosives for the European countries. When the demand from that source shall have ceased, the United States will be in possession of a wide supply of the raw materials from which dyes and chemicals are made and will be able, if trade conditions are right, to enter into the manufacture of these essential materials on an ever increasing scale. The prompt and successful manner in which, in 1915, under favorable conditions, the producers increased the benzol supply and entered the field of dye manufacturing on a larger scale than ever before demonstrates the fact that in this country technical ability and business courage are not lacking and promise well for the future progress of the industry. The benzol products obtained in 1915 amounted to 16,000,000 gallons. More than 13,000,000 gallons of the total output was reported as crude light oil and had an average value of 33 cents. Some of the plants have their own stills and refineries, and the pure benzol reported from those sources amounted to 2,514,483 gallons, with an average value of nearly 57 cents, at least three times the value of crude benzol before the war, and 823,506 gallons of toluol, with an average value of \$2.45 a gallon. Crude benzol, which in 1914 was used to some extent for motor fuel, contained the toluol, which is now separated out and sold at fancy prices. More than 138,000,000 gallons of tar was obtained from coke ovens and sold for \$3,568,384 in 1915. The ammonia, of which nearly 100,000 tons was reported as sulphate and the remainder as liquor (10,626,012 gallons) and anhydrous ammonia (30,002,196 pounds), brought a total of \$9,867,475 to the producers. Surplus gas to the extent of \$4,356,000 cubic feet, valued at \$8,825,000, was sold and used. Of that quantity 17,196,000,000 feet was used as illuminating gas, 27,591,000 feet as domestic fuel, and 39,569,000 feet as fuel for steam raising, open-hearth furnaces, gas engines, and other industrial purposes. These by-products, which had a total value of \$29,824,579, were obtained by the carbonization of 19,300,000 tons of coal, from which was also obtained 14,000,000 tons of coke, valued at \$48,500,000. The total value of the coke and by-products was more than \$78,300,000.

Our Greenland.
When Washington despatches said that our government was ready to pass over to Denmark our rights in Greenland in part payment for the Danish West Indies, most persons wondered what rights this country has in Greenland that can be bartered away. Major-General Greely, the eminent arctic explorer of a generation ago, rises to point out that our title to ownership of part of that vast island and our share of responsibility for all part of its inhabitants are not at all

Effect of Military Training on Character.
In the August Woman's Home Companion, a woman writes: "Comparing our boys with those of the present warring nations, our boys seem to lack culture and physical training. Beside the thrifty European peasants, our lower classes of boys are shiftless and lazy. Even one year's enforced military training would make real men of the thousands of poolroom hangers-on and the budding criminals that infest our juvenile courts. It would mean enforced education for boys between 16 and 20, and preparedness either for war or life's battles. "Think of a nation of healthy, clear-headed boys, trained to discipline, concentration, and energy."

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